

# Negro and Radicalism - 1932.

## CUSTOMS OFFICE RELEASES "THE NEGRO WORKER"

NEW YORK—(CNA)—The New York Customs Office has released 300 copies of "The Negro Worker," monthly organ of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers, which headquarters at Hamburg, Germany. The magazines were seized early in June, and the government announced its intention of destroying the whole shipment, on the ground that they were "seditious literature."

## LEDGER

## NEGROES TO FIGHT REDS

National Organization Formed to Block Communistic Propaganda Moving to block the penetration of Communistic doctrines among Negroes of Philadelphia, a group of Philadelphia's leading Negro citizens and clergymen yesterday organized the National Negro Association Opposed to Communism and Atheism. Magistrate Edward W. Henry presided. They met at Marion House, 20th and Bainbridge streets.

Judge McDevitt, of Common Pleas Court No. 1 sent a message informing the new organization his services were entirely at its disposal in their fight against the Communists. Magistrate Henry was elected president of the organization, with the Rev. C. A. Tindley, pastor of Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater streets, vice president, and John A. McGinnis, secretary.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SUN

AUG 6 1932

## Colored Citizens Warned of Danger in Radical Forces

By R. C. COLEMAN

President of  
The Colored Citizens' Union

The Negro must be brought to realize that with the United States in its present condition and our own race drifting

toward dangerous tendencies there has never before in the history of the race been a greater need for our race paying more attention to the organization of the men, women and children that they may be better able to protect their social, political and economic rights.

I want to condemn, most heartily, any political, fraternal or religious propaganda that would associate the name of the Negro with that of the forces which are at work for the overthrow of good government and the established order of things. The Negro race throughout the years have ever been loyal, patriotic and safe. This is no time to temporize with or experiment with ideas that will put the race in the lineup of radicals, Socialists or Communists.

I beg to advise caution to all our people against any universal panacea which will remedy the country's condition. No cure can be affected for the ills that beset us along with the rest of the world, unless the ideals of religion, law and government are supported and maintained.

I recognize the growing consciousness of power among the race in the judicious exercise of the ballot. The Colored Citizens' Union urges every Negro in this city to qualify himself fully to vote, whereby the best interest of our people may be served. For, remember, a ballot is mightier than a bullet.

## STANDARD UNION

OCT 30 1932  
REACTION OF NEGRO

Colored Citizen Gives His Views on Communism.

Editor, Brooklyn Times Union.

Sir: Your recent editorial captioned "Communism and the Colored Man" demonstrates in the main that you are not thoroughly acquainted with the thoughts of the new negro in these United States. Not even the Commission on Inter-Racial Relations of Atlanta, Ga., is in a position to accurately state the reactions of the negro masses toward Communism. Its comments and yours are evidence that justifiable reasons exist for negroes to consider the present state of affairs inimical to their interest. In the South, many forces are making desperate efforts to misrepresent the tenets of Communism. Labor is unorganized, hence cheap, down there. Note

the recent erection of huge factories and mills.

However, the negro is not everywhere in that locality an insignificant minority. Ultimately, he will be seen struggling on a united front with his "white" fellow-worker against their common enemy. In the North and Middle West he is actively and militantly engaged in such a struggle.

Among other things you wrote: "Depression has hit the colored worker in the United States harder than his white neighbor. He is left with the white man retaining the employment." Correct. But this fact is known, felt and resented by every negro. Your conclusion which is intended to be a tribute to wit: "But in spite of this discrimination, the colored citizen remains, as he has been since emancipation, a sound, fervent and patriotic American" cannot be so considered by any impartial and observing thinker.

The present conditions, economic and political, are not void of lessons to the new negro. He knows the history of his race under chattel-slavery. He knows that he is the most oppressed of the working class; and that the major political parties have betrayed him—is common knowledge. Because of these facts and many more, it seems logical to conclude that his reactions must be, and are diametrically opposed to conditions as they are, your statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are about 110,000 negroes in this borough. Many of them read your newspaper. Why not set apart a column in your Sunday issue wherein they may freely express themselves on current issues of a political, economic and religious nature? Why not keep on your list of exchanges The Crisis, Afro-American and The Liberator? To a very large extent they represent the militant voice of the negro masses.

Finally, one does not have to be a member of the Communist party to be sympathetic toward Communism or to realize that its tenets are opposed to lynching, segregation, disfranchisement and exploitation.

The negro has complied with each and every duty as an American citizen. Today, he demands each and every right and privilege. Let us not deceive ourselves. He will not be satisfied with anything less.

ROTHSCHILD FRANCIS.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1932.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX

EXPRESS

OCT 27 1932

Negro Resists Communism

While the American negro, "constituting traditionally the marginal industrial group, undoubtedly has been the greatest sufferer" because of economic conditions of recent years, he has not been swayed measurably by radical communistic propaganda. That is the finding of the commission on inter-racial co-operation with respect to negroes of the South. Perhaps it would

okay and criticized those who have complained of his type of story. Immediately following his talk he introduced Benjamin Brawley, professor of English at Howard University, and author of several books. Professor Brawley at once scored Mr. Broun, disagreeing with his point of view. He argued that what the Negro needs in literature is more "spiritualism."

Other speakers who voiced opinions on the subject of what the Negro should write about were Leslie Pinckney Hill, principal of Cheyney Training and Industrial School of Cheyney, Pa., and author of a play based on the life of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian liberator; Elizabeth Ross Haynes, "Unsung Heroes"; Edward A. Johnson, "Adam vs. the Ape"; Dr. Rudolph Fisher, "The Conjure Man Dies"; Walter Mazyck, "George Washington and the Negro," and in the influence of Washington, D. C.; Walter White, N. A. A. C. P., and James Weldon Johnson, formerly of the N. A. A. C. P., offering of but now of Fisk University. The Southernaires, famous radio quartette, brought tremendous applause from the crowd by their recitation of three numbers including the "St. Louis Blues," for which C. Handy, the composer, was forced to take a bow. Maurice Hunter, whose physique has made him the most sought after model in New York for painters and sculptors, gave presentation of one of his characteristic poses, "My Offering," with Richard Huey doing the reading.

## Broun Urges Negro To Become Radical Columnist, Speaking at Crisis Dinner for Authors, Says Writers Should Turn to

### White Themes in Their Books

"I am convinced that the United States, as it exists today, is not a good place for the Negro," declared Heywood Broun, noted columnist and author, in a talk to 300 people who crowded the auditorium of the West 13th street Y. W. C. A. Friday night. The statement was made in the course of Mr. Broun's remarks as master of ceremonies at a dinner tendered Negro authors by the Crisis Magazine.

Mr. Broun, introduced by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, and one of America's most distinguished men of letters, proceeded in a short speech to urge that Negroes espouse the causes of radicals from a political point of view. He also urged them to be radical in their writings.

"I am not one of those who believe that the Negro should confine himself strictly to Negro themes," he said. "I see no reason why a Negro should not write of Park avenue if he sees fit to do so with just as much freedom from criticism as the white writer who writes of Negro life."

The columnist aroused the resentment of some of the guests of the evening by urging Negro writers to be less puritanical. He praised Claude